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The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph together with the managing director of the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun and his party after receiving them

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Managing Director of Japanese Newspaper Asahi Shimbun and His Party

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 25 Motoo Goto, Managing Director of the Japanese newspaper **Asahi Shimbun**, and his party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Jung Rin; and Chong Jun Gi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly conversation with the guests and had luncheon with them.

World Publications Introduce Immortal Classic Works of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of Revolution

Publications of various countries of the world are widely introducing immortal classic works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution.

According to foreign press reports, the Senegalese paper **Moniteur Africain** carried the full text of the first point of his work "Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-Sustenance and Self-Defence in All Fields of State Activity" (Ten-Point Political Programme of the DPRK Government).

The Iraqi paper **Al Rassid** carried the full text of his work "For the Establishment of a United Party of the Working Masses." The Iraqi paper **Al Tahi** carried its gist.

Meanwhile, the Nepalese paper **Matribhumi** carried his work "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism."

Printing his works, the above papers respectfully carried portraits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution.

Under Guidance of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Enlarged Plenary Meeting of South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Held

An Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held for three days between September 20 and 22 under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and the founder and guide of our Party.

The Enlarged Plenary Meeting was attended by the members and alternate members of the Provincial Party Committee and members of the Provincial Auditing Commission of the Party.

Functionaries of the central and provincial Party, administrative and economic organs and working people's organizations attended the meeting as observers.

The meeting summed up the implementation of the instructions on further developing agricultural production and all other work in the province, which Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, gave when he personally visited South Hwanghae Province last year, and discussed new tasks of South Hwanghae Province to translate more creditably into practice the militant programme put forward by him at the Fifth Congress of the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, made an important speech at the Plenary Meeting.

The entire attendants of the Plenary Meeting extended the highest honour and deepest thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who wisely led South Hwanghae Province to make a leaping progress in all fields, political, economic and cultural and, especially, guided it personally and directed personal solicitude to it so that it could make a big stride forward in agricultural production and economic construction in the last one year.

The Plenary Meeting summed up the brilliant successes made by South Hwanghae Province in the struggle for implementing the instructions given by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during last year's on-the-spot guidance, the instructions indicating the tasks to be fulfilled by the province during the Six-Year Plan.

The meeting noted that the greatest success made by South Hwanghae Province in the last one year in the struggle for implementing the on-the-spot instructions of the Leader was that the province sharply increased grain production by doing farming very well to gather in a bumper crop and expressed satisfaction with the fact that this year South Hwanghae Province confidently expects grain output 22 per cent greater than the peak year's in the past period.

The meeting also summed up in detail the successes made in developing mining industry, building-materials industry, chemical industry, railway transport and foodstuffs and daily necessaries industries and in carrying on urban construction and the construction of modern dwelling houses in the rural areas according to the instructions of the respected and beloved Leader on building South Hwanghae Province into a developed industrial-agricultural province in the future.

The Plenary Meeting unanimously pointed out that all the brilliant successes of South Hwanghae Province bear witness to the correctness and great vitality of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and the line laid down by him of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

The meeting emphasized that all the successes made in all work of economic construction including agricultural production and in the betterment of the living standard of the people in the province are attributable entirely to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader and pointed to the fact that the Leader visited in person the province scores of times up to this day since liberation to put forth the tasks to be carried out by South Hwanghae Province in each period and each stage of the development of the revolution, indicate concrete ways for their fulfilment and show all solicitude.

The Plenary Meeting also noted that these successes have been registered through the devoted struggle the entire Party members and working people in the province have

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TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings from Comrade **L. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade **N. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Comrade **A. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

✦ Marshal **Kim Il Sung**, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia, on the occasion of the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism."

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from Major General **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Revolution Command Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, on the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea."

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Comrade **Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade **Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Comrade **Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, greeting the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Algerian National Council of Revolution and Prime Minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the independence of the country.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Letters and Telegrams from Various Countries on the Occasion of "Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Imperialist Aggression Troops from South Korea"

On the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea," Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, received telegrams from Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia; Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq; Major General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Revolution Command Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; Lieutenant General Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; and Abdul Rahman Al Eziani, President of the Republican Council of Yemen Arab Republic.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also received letters or telegrams from Dr. Fauzi El Said, General Secretary of the Federation of International Arab Trade Unions; Joe Nordmann, General Secretary of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers; N. Habeisha, Acting General Secretary of the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation; Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Ipdependence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands; the Executive Committee of the General Command of the Occupied Arabs Gulf People's Liberation Front; Vice-Chairman Mishake Miyongo, Acting Chairman of the South-West African People's Organization; Soloman Mininia, representative of the South-West African People's Organization in Cairo; the Baghdad Branch of the Palestinian Liberation Organization; the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Damascus; Abul-taveb, representative of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Iraq; the Baghdad Branch of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement; the attendants of the meeting of fighters under the Angolan People's Liberation Movement in Brazzaville; the Colombian revolutionaries in Cuba; the Brazilian revolutionaries in Cuba; K. Muntun Gwa, deputy representative of the South African National Congress in Zambia; Vernard Murumba, interim representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union in the UAR, North Africa and the Near and Middle East; and Victor L. Mayekiso, chief representative of the Pan-African Congress of Azania in Cairo.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received letters or telegrams from the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 9th and 11th District Committees of Holguin Region, Oriente Province, of the Cuban Committee for Defence of Revolution; the Victoria de las Tunas District Committee, Oriente Province, of the Central Union of Workers of Cuba; the Lopez Pena District Committee, Holguin Region, Oriente Province, of the Cuban Young Communist League; the Barajagua Committee and Baguanos District Committee, Holguin Region, Oriente Province, of the Cuban Women's Federation; the Pakistani Organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity; Basos Lisarides, Chairman of the Cyprian Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; the General Federation of Workers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Fall Malik, Secretary General of the Union of the Working People of Mauritania; Ba Abdul, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Youth of the People's Party of Mauritania; Fawzi Hamza Aimuhami, Secretary of the Alexandria Committee of the National Peace Council of the United Arab Republic; Tahavassinal Hadisi, Chairman of the Iraqi Association of Political Scientists; the Executive Committee of the National Union of Syrian Students; Amin Hindi, Chairman of the General Union of Palestinian Students; the General Federation of Palestinian Trade Unions, the General Union of Palestinian Students and the Palestinian Teachers' Union in Iraq; Imadru Dvani Malhas, Chairman of the Baghdad Branch of the General Union of Palestinian Students; the Permanent Secretariat of the Union of African Students in Europe; the workers of the Cuba-Korea Friendship "Chollima" Shipyard; the Puerto Padre District Organizing Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People in Oriente Province, Cuba and the District Party Committee; the Matanzas Provincial Organizing Committee for the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" in Cuba; the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association; the "Pakistani Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People for Independent National Reunification"; Abudul Razak Shaf Shaher, Chairman of the Democratic Yemen-Korea Friendship Committee; the members of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Association; Surrey Canal, Chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Association, on behalf of his association; Parid Zeblan, Chairman of the Lebanese Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People for National Reunification; the members of the Algeria-Korea Friendship Ratraui Ali Veteran Fighters' Co-op Farm; Beshiri Menaued, Chairman of the Control Committee of the Setif Provincial Party of Algeria, in the name of the attendants of the "Setif provincial mass meeting of solidarity with the Korean people"; the attendants of the meeting observing the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle sponsored by the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association; the attendants of the mass meeting held at the Baktapur Library of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association; the attendants of the meeting of the Palestinian revolutionaries in Mauritania; the attendants of the mass meeting held at Hama in the Syrian Arab Republic; the attendants of the meeting of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Iraq; the attendants of the meeting of a unit belonging to the General Staff of the Congolese National People's Army; the attendants of the mass meeting held at Aleppo in the Syrian Arab Republic; the attendants of the meeting of the Iraqi National Students' Union; the attendants of the meeting of UAR working people and youth and students; the attendants of the mass meeting of Latakia city in the Syrian Arab Republic; the attendants of the mass meeting of Damascus in the Syrian Arab Republic; the attendants of the Copenhagen city solidarity rally; the attendants of the solidarity meeting held at the Idasukibra camp of the Union of Finnish Middle and High School Students; the attendants of the mass meeting organized by the Alexandria Branch of the General Federation of Palestinian Trade Unions and the Alexandria Branch of the General Union of Palestinian Students; the attendants of the rally of the members and staff of the foreign students' club in Cairo; the attendants of the meeting organized by the Hirania Library in Patan city, Nepal; the members of the "Committee for the Translation of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma; the members of the "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma; the "Group for Study of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" under Mandalay Branch of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; the members of the "Women's Group for Study of the Great Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma; Modibo Kanne Sise, chief of the Mali "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung," on behalf of its members; the members of the Mali "Group for Study of the History of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung"; Birgitta Seveford of the "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association; the members of the "Group for Study of the Works and Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Iraq; Inger Gerholm on behalf of the "Group for Study of the Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung" at Uppsala University in Sweden; Jacob M. Khamalata, chief of the "Group for Study of the Works and History of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola in the Republic of Zambia, on behalf of its members; workers of the Sienfuegos Fertilizer Factory in Lasvillas Province, of the Farm Machine Repair Shop in Holguin Region, Oriente Province and of Puerto Carupano in Oriente Province, Cuba; employees of the "Patrice Lumumba" Factory in Baguanos District, Holguin Region and the members of the youth farming workteam of Lopez Pena District, Holguin Region, Oriente Province, Cuba; the Young Communist Leaguers in the domain of the communications of the Holguin Regional Committee, Oriente Province, of the Cuban Young Communist League and the Young Communist Leaguers of the "Lenin" Hospital in Holguin Region; the teachers of the "Calisto Usuarez" School in Holguin Region; the students of the "Julio Antonio Mella" School in Baguanos District, Holguin Region and the Young Pioneers of the "Walder Figueres" School in Baguanos District, Holguin Region; the Angolan students studying in Cuba; the Americans residing in Cuba; Takashi Hurukawa, captain of the Japanese ship "Okunimaru," on behalf of her entire crew; and I. Karamolegos, captain of the Greek ship "Aristaios," Stamatios Valmas, captain of the Greek ship "Ekalli," Stamatios Parbamas, captain of the Greek ship "Captain Gerontas," Izmini Shigevoshi, captain of the Japanese ship "Kofukumaru," and Won Chung Poon, representative of the Chinese crew of the Danish ship "Michael Jebsen," on behalf of all the foreign ship crew who attended the solidarity meeting held on the occasion of the month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Telegrams came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party and the Executive Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front.

The letter from the attendants of the meeting of a unit belonging to the General Staff of the Congolese National People's Army wrote:

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who have tried in every way to colonize Korea for more than 100 years now, unleashed the dirty aggressive war in Korea on June 25, 1950 and, mobilized even the troops of 15 satellite states in a vain attemot to strangle the peace-loving Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its infancy.

The Korean people, however, defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, thanks to the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist-genius, who crushed strongly Japanese imperialism and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory under the worst conditions in which there was no support but that of the revolutionary masses during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The brilliant victory of the Korean people in the Korean war was a shining victory of the great, brilliant military idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The telegram from the members of the "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma pointed out as follows:

Faithfully following the outstanding military strategy and tactics elaborated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, military strategist-genius and Supreme Commander, the entire Korean people and People's Army men guarded the Central Committee of the Party headed by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brain and heart of the Korean revolution, at the risk of their life and defended creditably the revolutionary gains and the honour of the fatherland in the arduous Fatherland Liberation War of three years from June 1950 to July 1953 with boundless loyalty to the Party and the Leader, love for the fatherland and people, peerless heroism and revolutionary fighting spirit and with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The heroic Korean people and People's Army men dealt the hardest blows to and defeated for the first time the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world.

The heroic victory of the Korean people and People's Army men in the Fatherland Liberation War was the radiant victory of the great military idea and brilliant military art of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a new creative development of the Marxist-Leninist military science.

Today the U.S. imperialists are running amuck to ignite another war in Korea, instead of drawing a lesson from the disgraceful defeat which they sustained in the past Korean war.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors unleash a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and People's Army will completely annihilate the enemies at a blow so that they may not rise forever.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must get out of south Korea at once and bisected Korea be reunified by the Korean people themselves.

We sincerely wish good health and a long life to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and for the eternal liberation and happiness of the oppressed peoples of the whole world.

KIM IL SUNG University Greets Its 25th Founding Anniversary

We mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il Sung University.

The university was founded on the personal initiative of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung on October 1, 1946.

The founding of the university was a great historic event that opened up the era of university of the people in our country.

With the founding of the university, the Korean people came to have the highest educational institution, which was their long-cherished historical aspiration, and a powerful base for the training of national cadres.

As regards the character and mission of the newly established university, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The characteristic of our university is that it is a university of the people in which sons and daughters of the people can study freely and which is conducive to promoting the wellbeing of the people, to developing our national culture so that it may shine in the world and to building a country of the people."

The entire Korean people named the university Kim Il Sung University after Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the founder of the university and the sun of the nation, in order to transmit the educational idea and great favour of the great Leader from generation to generation for ever.

In view of the situation created in our country immediately after liberation it was, in fact, a very difficult thing to set up and run the university, a thing which no one could ever think of.

But the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung considered the education of the succeeding generations and the training of national cadres to be a key problem decisive of the fate of the revolution and construction and directed much effort to the work for building the university despite all sorts of difficulties and obstacles.

Saying that **"the destiny of the fatherland depends on whether or not we can train national cadres quickly,"** the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid the foundations for training of national cadres one by one.

One day in November 1945, less than three months after the country's liberation, he met educational workers. He told them that a great number of personnel was required for building up our country into a democratic, independent sovereign state and instructed that a university which would serve as the mother-body of various colleges to be set up in our country later should be set up first for speedy training of scientific and technical cadres needed in different domains.

Besides, in May 1946 he saw to it that the North Korean Provisional People's Committee adopted a decision on founding the university and he personally organized the preparatory committee for the founding of the university. In July that year he summoned the members of the preparatory committee for the founding of the university to see how matters stood in their activity and then indicated them concrete direction and ways for their work.

In particular, he taught that the problem concerning the composition of the students should be properly handled to bring up new revolutionary personnel of working people origin as soon as possible.

He earnestly instructed that preparatory courses should be established in the university to enable the sons and daughters of workers and peasants, who had no access to education before liberation, to acquire in two to three years basic knowledge for regular courses.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally formed the professorate, which was then a difficult matter.

Emphasizing that progressive educationists and conscientious scientists should teach at the university, he personally dispatched persons to different places to fetch patriotic scientists.

When the peasants in all parts of the country including peasant Kim Jae Won donated their rice to the state out of patriotism in a hope to have their rice used for the building of a new country, overwhelmed with the joy of having become masters of land, the respected and beloved Leader saw that it was used for the building of the university.

Upholding the lofty intention of the respected and beloved Leader to build the university, broad sections of the working people voluntarily took part in the construction of the university. As a result, in the autumn of 1948 a new, modernly-equipped school building with a floor space of more than 13,500 square metres made its appearance at the foot of the historic Moran-bong hill, as a symbol of the high stamina of the liberated people.

Up to date since the inception of the university, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance on over 80 occasions and gave instructions on more than 220 occasions for the development of the university.

Even in the days of the fierce war, he chose in person the site for the temporary university buildings to be erected at a safe place in the recesses of mountains and showed scrupulous care so that school work could be continued without interruption. In April 1952 he paid a visit to this remote secluded place and troubled himself about all matters for the students—the questions of food and boarding, the supply of textbooks, and school things, etc. Sitting up all night together with scholars, he taught them in detail the direction for the university to follow during the war and the mission for the scientists to discharge in socialist construction after the war.

Moreover, he personally called back armymen fighting on the front and sent them to the university. In the postwar days, too, not forgetful of the university even for a single moment, he indicated the way the university should go in each period of the development of the revolution and minutely looked after the work and life of the teaching staff and students.

He sent to the university rare animals and plants which he got, so that the students might use them for their study and research work.

Thus now this university has more than 100 rare zoological specimens personally sent by Comrade Premier.

Indeed, the university born with the great expectation of the whole nation grew in the thick of arduous revolutionary struggle under the constant solicitude and direct guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and advanced vigorously following the banner of the Party.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung shows warm care for the students' life at Kim Il Sung University

In 1948, two years after its founding, the university separated its technological, agricultural and medical departments respectively into such important colleges as the technical, agricultural and medical colleges and thereby greatly contributed to the development of the education, science and technology of our country. In 1950 the university produced the first contingent of national cadres it trained.

Even in the difficult years of the Fatherland Liberation War, the university surmounting all trials went on training national cadres without letup and sent its graduates to the front and the rear on two occasions.

During the Fatherland Liberation War upwards of 1,000 teachers and students of the university were awarded state decorations including the title of the Hero of the DPRK.

In the postwar period, too, the university vigorously conducted the instruction and education work and the scientific research work in the spirit of having won victory in the war and reared a large number of qualified technicians and specialists and sent them to all domains of the national economy, thus doing much to the postwar rehabilitation and construction and socialist construction.

Further, thanks to the original educational idea founded by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, our socialist, communist pedagogy has been further perfected. *Juche* and the working-class line have been definitely established in school education and the scientific and theoretical levels of education have been elevated still higher.

Thus the university is now able to bring up more and more competent workers who are thoroughly armed with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and well prepared scientifically and technically.

Since its inauguration, the university has trained more than 22,000 specialists and sent them to all fields of the national economy and thus made a great contribution to solving the question of national cadres which was raised as a very urgent question after liberation.

Over the past 25 years, the university has grown in scale and the ranks of scholars have grown greatly as well.

At the time of its founding, the university had only seven faculties with an enrollment of more than 1,500 students and the number of teachers was only 60. But today the university has 12 faculties and 80 chairs and has ten scientific research institutes and 50-odd research rooms of different types. And it has post-graduate courses and doctoral institute.

Today at the university a collective of more than 1,000 scholars and specialists are engaged in the instruction and education work and the scientific research work and more than 10,000 students while receiving even stipends from the state are working hard at their studies and the students enrolled in the correspondence and evening courses number more than 5,000.

The university has markedly reinforced its material foundation. It has the main building and school building No. 1 plus the modernly-equipped science library, a publishing house dealing with various kinds of teaching materials and a printing house.

In the case of school building No. 1, it houses more than 400 modernly-furnished class rooms and all necessary laboratories and research rooms.

The university has also many educational facilities such as museums, an optical experimental apparatuses factory and a chemical experimental apparatuses factory which serve the study and research work of the teachers and students.

The university has well-appointed dormitories, dining rooms, a hospital and general service establishments.

The total floor space of the university buildings amounts to some 160,000 square metres.

The university has a broad prospect before it.

When the 22-storeyed school building No. 2 with a floor space of over 85,000 square metres now in the stage of completion and school buildings No. 3 and No. 4, a big auditorium and a gymnasium are built, the university will form a fine "university village" on a building site of 1,560,000 square metres and with a total floor space of over 300,000 square metres.

The university which greets its 25th birthday is now making every possible effort to train a large army of technicians and specialists, a large army of intellectuals for the country, upholding the militant tasks set forth by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea so as to repay his solicitude and trust.

Kim Jae Ok

Agrarian Reform Enforced in Our Country under the Leadership of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of Revolution (4)

3. Tactical Line of Class Struggle in Agrarian Reform

It is of very great significance to lay down a correct tactical line for the agrarian reform which is attended by a fierce class struggle as is the case with all other revolutionary struggles. It is because a correct tactical line secures the overwhelming supremacy of the revolutionary forces over the counter-revolutionary forces and guarantees the successful carrying out of the agrarian reform.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, correctly defined the objects of struggle in the agrarian reform and formulated in an original way the tactical line of class struggle for the successful accomplishment of the agrarian reform.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The tactics of our Party at the time of the agrarian reform was to unfold a class struggle against the landlords in reliance on the strength of the masses of the peasants with the poor peasants and hired peasants as the core. At that time we strove to win over the middle peasants so that they might express their sympathy with our Party's policy of confiscating the landlords' land, and as for the rich peasants, we isolated them, telling them: 'We won't touch you. So, don't be meddlesome but keep still.'"

The tactical line of class struggle in the agrarian reform formulated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, as a unique embodiment in the agrarian revolution of his creative idea consistently held to by him of properly combining the mass line with the class line, was based on an overall analysis of the actual class composition in our countryside and the stand and attitude of various strata towards the agrarian reform.

The poor peasants and hired peasants made up the absolute majority of the peasants in our country. They were subjected to the most cruel colonial and feudal exploitation and oppression as a land-poor semi-proletariat or landless proletariat in the countryside.

Therefore, the poor and hired peasants had keener interests in the agrarian reform than anyone else, and were the sections that could turn out most actively in the struggle against the landlord class.

The middle peasants are the petty-bourgeoisie in the countryside; they generally do farming with their own means of production including land and farm implements and basically support themselves. Therefore, they have nothing to gain or lose in the agrarian reform.

But the economy of the middle peasants in our country was quite small in size and they steadily went bankrupt and were reduced to poor or hired peasants owing to the predatory policy of Japanese imperialism and the oppression by the landlords and rich peasants and usurers.

So, the middle peasants could express sympathy with the agrarian reform which abolishes the feudal relations of exploitation and support the agrarian reform, for their own interests.

The rich peasants are the rural bourgeoisie who are possessed of their own land, farm implements and draught animals, hire farm hands to do farming and exploit peasants by leasing out part of their own land and by practicing usury.

But, the force of the rich peasants was quite weak because of underdeveloped capitalism in rural areas of our country. And they ran their economy not by the capitalist methods but chiefly by feudal ones. So, the rich peasants in our country were landlords rather than the rural bourgeoisie. Accordingly, they could not be the ally of the working class in the agrarian reform which abolishes the feudal system of tenancy.

As a matter of course, the rich peasants felt themselves aggrieved at and discontented with the agrarian reform, since it prove a blow to their landlordly aspect and checked the capitalist development of agriculture. They, however, did not so desperately oppose the agrarian reform as the landlords did, for it was not aimed at liquidating the whole of rich peasant economy.

If we had allied ourselves dogmatically with the rich peasants in our country without taking into account such feature of theirs, we would have failed to eliminate the landlordly aspect of the rich peasants and, further, achieve the anti-feudal aim of the revolution thoroughly in the agrarian reform. On the contrary, if we had liquidated all the rich peasants through the agrarian reform without taking into consideration the stage of the revolution, they would have sided with the landlords to increase that much the forces opposed to the agrarian reform and make it difficult to carry out the agrarian revolution successfully. All these show that the line of isolating the rich peasants in the agrarian reform was the solely correct line in our country.

The tactical line formulated by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung of relying firmly on the poor peasants and hired peasants, making an alliance with the middle peasants and isolating the rich peasants was the correctest line that secured the overwhelming preponderance of the revolutionary forces over the counter-revolutionary forces in the agrarian reform by building up the main force solidly and rallying all the forces which could be won over and thus guaranteed the successful carrying out of the agrarian reform.

While building up solidly the main force of the revolution and its allies, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directed a serious attention to dispersing and weakening the counter-revolutionary forces to the maximum.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"To weaken the counter-revolutionary forces is just as important as strengthening the revolutionary forces." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 93.)

The dispersing and weakening of the counter-revolutionary forces is of very great importance for the smooth development of the revolution even under the condition in which the overwhelming preponderance of revolutionary forces is ensured.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, saw to it that as many counter-revolutionary forces as possible were isolated, those who were liable to vacillate were torn apart from them and those who resisted were suppressed thoroughly.

And he took measures to deprive the counter-revolutionary forces of their economic foothold and weaken their material force which they could rely on for resisting and to open a way to life for those who did not resist, and thus dispersed and weakened the counter-revolutionary forces to the maximum.

In accordance with the wise line advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party mobilized the masses of the people and unfolded a vigorous struggle to liquidate the pro-Japanese elements and the traitors to the nation right after liberation. Our Party thereby rendered it impossible for the landlords to tie up with the pro-Japanese elements and the traitors to the nation, isolated the rich peasants tactically and made it impossible for landlords to ally themselves with all reactionaries including the counter-revolutionary forces in south Korea.

And our Party mobilized, prior to the agrarian reform, the masses of the peasants to wage a powerful struggle for the three-to-seven system of tenancy with the active support of the working class, and thus dealt heavy political and economic blows at the landlords.

When such an active offensive was taken against the landlords, a section of landlords vacillated.

The feature of the composition of the landlords in our country made such a phenomenon more pronounced.

About 15 per cent of over 40,000 landlords in our country lived in towns and engaged in medium- or small-scale trade and industry.

The agrarian reform did not yet make capitalist trade and industry the object of attack and expropriation since it was an attack on the feudal landlords and a struggle to expropriate them.

Under such a condition loss of land in the countryside did not prove a decisive blow to the landlords who lived in towns engaging in capitalist trade and industry. Therefore, their stand was different from that of the dyed-in-the-wool feudal landlords, and their resistance to the agrarian reform was quite weak, too.

It was an effective method of dispersing and weakening the enemy forces in the agrarian reform not to touch the capitalist trade and industry, concentrating attack on feudal landownership.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, saw to it that not all the landlords were punished in the same breath but those who did not offer resistance though deprived of their lands were moved to other localities and land was given to them to open a way for making a living, and the landlord class itself was thus dispersed, disrupted and wiped out.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out as follows:

"During the agrarian reform some 44,000 landlords were expropriated from their lands. Their number was not inconsiderable. We did not hang or shoot the landlords, but only deprived them of their lands and moved them to other localities to let them live a life." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, p. 312.)

The original line set forth by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung of moving those non-resistant landlords to other localities and making them live there was a wise line that prevented the tie-up of the reactionary forces by dispersing the landlords' force and that weakened to the maximum the resistance of the landlords whose land was deprived, by showing the non-resistant landlords the way to life.

This line was effective in eliminating the reactionary influence of the landlords on the backward section of peasants. And those landlords who were moved to other localities were allowed to live a life under the strict control and surveillance of the government organs and were punished ruthlessly in case they committed even the slightest vicious acts.

It was thanks to the correctest tactical line of class struggle set forth by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung that we could carry out the agrarian reform very smoothly and successfully, without any deviations in lines, though it was attended by a fierce class struggle.

Kim Jun

(To Be Continued)

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waged to defend and carry through to the end the teachings of the Leader and the lines and policies put forth by him, with firm confidence and will unswerving in any storm, firmly arming themselves with the *Juche* idea, the unitary ideology of our Party.

At the Plenary Meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said that the unprecedented success in agricultural production of South Hwanghae Province this year has been made possible because the Provincial Party Committee and the Party organizations of all levels in the province were infinitely faithful to the Party Central Committee and correctly organized and mobilized the masses to the struggle for defending and implementing the Party policies thoroughly and unconditionally, and referred in detail to the important factors in the success made in the agricultural production of the province.

He said that the most important factor in the leaping growth of agricultural production in the province was that the Provincial Party Committee and the Party organizations of all levels in the province gave definite precedence to political work, work with men, and further deepened this work in accordance with the policy of the Party.

The Leader pointed in detail to the fact that the Party organizations of various levels in the province carefully organized the work of thoroughly establishing the unitary ideological system of the Party among the Party members and the working people and uniting more firmly broad masses of all segments around the Party to bring into full play their revolutionary zeal and inexhaustible strength and wisdom, that leading personnel, as required by the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, went deep into the midst of the masses to lead them vigorously, teaching them and learning from them and setting an example with their own conduct in the van of difficult and arduous work and they conducted well work especially with tractor drivers, the workers taking charge of the technical revolution in the countryside, to enhance their sense of responsibility and role in agricultural production.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said that another important factor in the success made in the agricultural production of the province was that the Party organizations of all levels and the entire Party members and the working people in the province thoroughly put into practice the call of the Party for planting rice seedlings raised in cold frames in 100 per cent of paddy fields, nursing rice seedlings well and finishing rice transplanting before May 20.

Saying that in view of the natural-climatic conditions of our country, the earlier the rice transplanting is carried out, the better it is, and to wind up rice transplanting before May 20 exerts a very important influence on increasing rice output, the Leader noted that South Hwanghae Province could score a big success in rice farming because it was the first this year to finish the rice transplanting in time.

The Leader pointed out that one more factor in a bumper crop in South Hwanghae Province was that the province minutely and meticulously organized the farming work and well organized the state and social assistance to the countryside, and expressed satisfaction with the fact that fertilizers and agricultural chemicals and various other materials for farming were supplied in good time to the countryside, industry helped agriculture in every possible way and especially with the fact that the kindred ties between the people and People's Army were further strengthened in the province and the traditional traits of unity between the army and the people brought into full bloom and the People's Armymen sincerely helped the peasants in farming.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, highly appreciated the fact that the Party organizations of all levels in South Hwanghae Province, upholding the tasks given by the Party Central Committee, strove hard to unconditionally carry out the tasks and well conducted political work, work with men, to bring into full play the revolutionary zeal and creative initiative of the masses so as to reap an unprecedented bumper harvest in farming this year, and extended thanks to the attendants of the Plenary Meeting and the Party organizations of all levels and the entire Party members and working people in the province in the name of the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic.

At the Plenary Meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, gave the

(Continued on Page 3)

Our Women Enjoy Happiness in the Bosom of the Fatherly Leader

Today the women in our country, embraced in the tender bosom of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, take part in the social and political life to their satisfaction, as full-fledged masters of the country, with equal rights with men and enjoy the happiest life in the world without envying anyone else.

Our women who were in the grip of double and treble oppression and ill-treatment in the old society before liberation, now give full play to their talents as deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly discussing the state affairs, as directors running modern socialist factories and enterprises, as chairmen of management boards of cooperative farms and as scholars, teachers, doctors and artists loved and respected by the people.

In fact, the life of our women in the pre-liberation days was miserable beyond description for lack of social and political rights within the confines of feudal status; they had to live a bitter life of slavery, traded away for a few pennies in tender ages, and free outing was forbidden to them by the old, deep-seated feudal customs and, worse still, they had no proper names of their own as human beings.

It was only in the benevolent bosom of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that our women with such a past set out to take part in the social and political life proudly and freely with equal rights with men for the first time in their life.

Pained by the sufferings of our women from the inception of the revolutionary activities he started in his early years, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung considered the woman problem to be one of the fundamental questions in the social revolution and lit up the original way to its solution for the first time.

Saying that ...the desecration of the women's rights is a desecration of the whole human society and mankind..., he held that the women must be freed from the feudal fetters and a new society be built for their social emancipation.

In the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland he himself worked out by a campfire in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung stipulated that "...Human equality irrespective of sex...be ensured; the social status of women elevated and their personality be respected."

Further, he helped Mother Kang Ban Sok, the ardent Communist and prominent woman public figure, to organize the Women's Association in Fusung, and formed women's organizations and educated the women in the revolutionary ideas in Kalun, Wuchiatsu and all other places where he conducted revolutionary activities.

Even in the difficult days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle he organized anti-Japanese women's organizations including women's associations and roused the women to the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle, boldly recruited them into the guerilla units and reared them into fine women revolutionaries.

This was how the Korean women, awakened from the centuries-long slumber of ignorance and benightedness, were enabled to fight vigorously along the path to the fatherland's restoration and women's emancipation indicated by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Leader illumined the path to be followed by our women and led them forward during the protracted anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and, after liberation, stinted nothing to satisfy their long-cherished desire.

The situation was complex in our country and there was a mountain of tasks to be carried out right after liberation, but the Leader founded the Korean Democratic Women's Union on November 18, 1945 and promulgated the Law on the Equality of the Sexes on July 30, 1946 in order to realize the age-old aspiration of the women. He thus saw that the women were granted by law equal rights with men and made to enjoy political freedom and rights to the fullest extent.

As a result, our women who had been condemned to ill-treatment and oppression, came to participate in the social and political life, welded together in their powerful mass revolutionary organization, for the first time in the history of our country.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only emancipated our women from the shackles of humiliation and maltreatment of thousands of years, but also trained them, who were totally ignorant before for their being barred from the seats of learning, into reliable workers in the revolution and construction, into able public figures and state cadres.

The case with a woman named Li Gye San is more than enough to show how warm and benign the fatherly Leader's care is.

She spent half a lifetime with toil and moil as a kitchenmaid and baby tender for the landlord in a mountain village. General Kim Il Sung gave her the land her ancestors had thirsted for so ardently all through their lives, and granted her equal rights with men. After pondering over the General's favour as high as the mountain, she made up her mind to present him with a gift in token of her thanks to him. One day she carefully chose the best wheat and potatoes out of the harvest she gathered in from the distributed land and came up to Pyongyang, carrying them with her to present them to the General.

The General took time off his busy work to meet her. He felt very sorry to learn that she did not know how to read and write yet, and earnestly advised her to learn the letters, adding that it was not too late for her. He then asked her to eliminate illiteracy in three months' time and send him a letter written by herself telling him how she did so.

The Leader's kind words were not meant for her alone, and they carried his infinitely lofty intention to bring up our women, who had no alternative but to drudge as forsaken servant maids for rich families in the bygone days, into fine workers of the country.

After she came back home, the woman Li Gye San, keeping the General's words deep in her mind, studied for all she was worth and, three months later at last, sent the General a letter written by herself with all her heart. In the true sense of the term, it was a letter expressing the deepest gratitude and boundless loyalty of all our women to the General. He not only brought for the first time a liberated society to them who had been harshly exploited and oppressed for thousands of years, but also granted them the right to take part in the social activities on a par with men and enabled them to enjoy a worthy life full of happiness. Since then, the woman Li Gye San, like other women in our country, grew into chairman of a cooperative farm management board, into Labour Heroine and into deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly under the utmost care of the Leader.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set up an extensive network of educational establishments for rearing the women into able public figures in the revolution and construction, into state cadres and showed particular concern for enhancing the social position and role of the women in all domains of the national economy.

Moreover, the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who freed our women from the yoke of the old society and banded them closely in the revolutionary ranks, showed every conceivable solicitude to relieve them even from the burden of household chores and let them launch forth in public life and work without any worries.

In the past our women, though hunger-stricken and ill-clad, could hardly find even odd jobs simply because they had many children to feed. Being aware of their bitter past better than anyone else, the fatherly Leader ensured them paid maternity leave and directed to those women with many children such a great solicitude as to reduce their workday to six hours providing them with the same benefits as under the 8-hour workday system so that they might have enough time to take rest, enjoy cultured life, do their household work well and educate their children well. His solicitude did not end here. He even saw to it that creches were attached to rest homes for the women with children to enjoy their pleasant holidays to their heart's content.

Saying that the "king" in our country is the children, he had creches, kindergartens, schools and children's wards built everywhere the women work. He also took measures to set up all necessary service facilities like shops attached to work places, laundries, rice-cooking plants and restaurants and build apartment houses close to their work places and even sent buses to the working mothers for their convenience in coming to work and going home from work. In this way he provided the women with all conditions for participating in social activities and doing their work free from any worries.

In our country today the women account for nearly half of the labour force in the national economy and more than 130,000 women are playing an important part in different fields of the national economy as engineers, assistant engineers and specialists.

In addition, the number of those women who take part in the state affairs and the socio-political life as deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and the people's power organs of all other levels, runs into upwards of 36,900.

As seen above, under the meticulous and warm care of the fatherly Leader our women are now leading a happy life, working and studying without any worries according to their wishes and ability as full-fledged masters of the country with equal rights with men.

At the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea he put forth the original idea of delivering the socially emancipated women from the burden of kitchen work and household chores, as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, a new higher plane of technical revolution.

That is why the entire women in our country, wholeheartedly upholding the programmatic tasks set forth by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of our Party, are waging a vigorous struggle with a fiery resolve to carry out without fail the grand tasks of the Six-Year Plan by arming themselves more thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader and revolutionizing and working-classizing themselves.

Kim Jae Chon

Working women in our country going home after overfulfilling their daily quota

(Continued from Page 2)

Party organizations in South Hwanghae Province programmatic instructions putting forth new militant tasks to be carried out by them in order to make a bigger stride forward in political work with the masses and in the field of economic construction, on the basis of the already made successes.

Indicating the important tasks confronting the rural economy of South Hwanghae Province, the respected and beloved Leader set forth, in particular, the militant goal of increasing grain production at a steady, high tempo during the Six-Year Plan.

The Leader instructed that it is precisely the work method of the Communists to eliminate passivism in setting forth the tasks for agricultural production, tap the reserves for increased production of grain to the maximum and create necessary conditions in a revolutionary way and thus work out active and positive plan so as to ensure continued leaping development and to struggle for carrying out the plan and said that continued innovation and uninterrupted advance should be made to build South Hwanghae Province as a more solid base of grain production in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said that for the sharp increase of grain production in South Hwanghae Province definite precedence should be given to political work and the state assistance be strengthened to consolidate more firmly the material and technical foundations of agricultural production, and indicated concrete tasks for this.

At the Plenary Meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, instructed that for the successful carrying out of the militant tasks facing South Hwanghae Province energetic work should be continuously conducted to arm the entire Party members and working people in the province more firmly with the *Juche* idea, the unitary ideology of the Party, and revolutionize and working-classize them and said that class education of the Party members and working people should be conducted more vigorously to intensify still more their hatred for U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and class enemies.

The respected and beloved Leader instructed that socialism and communism can not be built single-handedly and can be constructed successfully only by mobilizing broad masses and taught that political work, work with men, should be further deepened and agitation for boosting up the morale of the masses and rousing them should be vigorously conducted to rally the masses more firmly around the Party and bring into play their conscious enthusiasm and that the cadres must organize and mobilize the masses to the fulfilment of the tasks, setting an example with their own conduct in the van of the difficult and arduous work.

The entire attendants of the Plenary Meeting and all the Party members and the working people in the province unanimously hardened their determination to unite themselves firmly around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and carry through to the end his programmatic teachings, upholding them wholeheartedly, and thus creditably carry out the Six-Year Plan and the three major tasks of the technical revolution, effect a new great innovation in all work in the province and bring earlier the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of our revolution.

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry

We Sternly Denounce, as Criminal Act Intended to Bar Korea's Peaceful Reunification, the Intrigues of U.S. Imperialism and Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique in Deleting from Agenda of Current UN General Assembly the Questions of Withdrawing U.S. Imperialist Aggression Troops from South Korea and of Dissolving "UNCURK"

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on September 28 denouncing the U.S. imperialists who railroaded through the 26th session of the United Nations General Assembly, in defiance of the opposition of the delegates of many member states of the UN and by dastardly method, a "proposal" on deleting from the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly this year the question of Korea which had already been raised for inclusion in its agenda and which included the question of withdrawing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and the question of dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, and on deferring its discussion for one year.

Follows the text of the statement:

The U.S. imperialists, defying the opposition of the delegates of many member states of the United Nations, railroaded through the 26th session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 25 by dastardly method a "proposal" on deleting from the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly this year the question of Korea including the question of withdrawing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and the question of dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, which had already been raised for inclusion in the agenda of the UN General Assembly, and on deferring its discussion for one year.

This is part of the criminal schemes of the U.S. imperialists to keep their hold on south Korea as their colony and military base and perpetuate the division of Korea by leaving south Korea under the occupation of their aggression troops and maintaining the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool for the execution of their policy of aggression.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly denounce, as a grave criminal act intended to bar the peaceful reunification of Korea, the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in deleting from the agenda of the current United Nations General Assembly the question of withdrawing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and the question of dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The question of Korea's reunification was by nature not a question to be discussed at the United Nations, being a domestic issue of the Korean people originally.

Since they illegally brought the "Korean question" to the United Nations General Assembly at its second session in gross violation of the UN charter, the U.S. imperialists have forced its debate on the United Nations every year and faked up untenable "resolutions," in which they pursued the aim of camouflaging their occupation of south Korea and policy of colonial enslavement.

This is why nothing has been solved, though the "Korean question" has been discussed at the United Nations for more than 20 years, but this has only resulted in further complicating the question of Korea's reunification and seriously impairing the authority of the United Nations.

The United Nations should have given up long ago the discussion of the "Korean question" based on the "report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" wholly running counter to the principle and objective of its charter.

But the withdrawal from south Korea of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops which are occupying it under the cloak of "UN forces" and the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" are questions totally different from the discussion of the so-called "Korean question" imposed upon the United Nations by the U.S. imperialists.

These are question of revoking the illegal "resolutions" fabricated by the U.S. imperialists in the United Nations, and are the questions the UN should deal with.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people have all along opposed the discussion of the "Korean question" based on the "report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" in the United Nations and strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

In the recent years the delegates of more and more countries have come out in the United Nations with strong demand for the withdrawal from south Korea of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the root cause of the constant tension in Korea and the chief obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea, and for the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

Moreover, the voice is ringing ever higher that as long as the question of Korea is discussed in the United Nations the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the party concerned, should unconditionally be invited to participate in the discussion.

It is as clear as day, judging from the general situation, that a stronger demand for inviting the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be raised at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly and that when this is realized, the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists will be laid bare all the more fully.

As the situation has thus developed to their disadvantage in the United Nations, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique mixed up the "Korean question," the discussion of which should have been given up long ago, with the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and the question of dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," the questions for which the United Nations should duly take measures, and cunningly worked to strike out all of them from the agenda of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

This is nothing but a petty trick of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to help themselves out of the blind alley and this, in the final analysis, denotes the bankruptcy of the dirty policy under which they have illegally forced upon the United Nations the discussion of the "Korean question" for a long time.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists themselves had to delete the "Korean question" which they had placed on the agenda of the UN General Assembly as an annual event each year patently shows in what desperate straits they are floundering.

The U.S. imperialists foolishly attempted to justify their criminal acts in fabricating the illegal "resolution," shamelessly arguing that the discussion of the question of Korea at the current UN General Assembly session "will not be helpful" to the talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations in progress at Panmunjom.

It is only too clear that the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" cannot be an obstacle to the talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations and the talks cannot be the cause of the "deferment" of discussion of these questions at the United Nations.

This, on the contrary, would have a positive influence on the talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations and, furthermore, help towards promoting the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" are the prerequisite to the peaceful solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly holds that if the United Nations wants to act in accordance with its original mission and charter, refusing to serve any more as a tool of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, it should revoke all the illegal "resolutions" on the "Korean question" which have so far been concocted under the pressure of the U.S. imperialists and stop the illegal discussion of the "Korean question" at the United Nations not only this year but once and for all and take measures without delay for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops under the cloak of the "UN forces" to withdraw from south Korea and dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that its just stand and the just struggle of the Korean people for reunifying the country independently by their own efforts on democratic principles in a peaceful way without interference of any outside forces after forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from south Korea will enjoy the active support and sympathy of all the peace-loving states and peoples of the world who love peace and justice.

Absence of Rights, Poverty and Ill-Treatment—Lot of South Korean Women

In south Korea which has been reduced to the U.S. imperialists' complete colony and military base and into a living hell, the women making up a half of its population live a sub-human life in the depths of misery. They are totally denied rights and suffer untold exploitation, ill-treatment and national insult.

A woman surnamed Yun, a roomer in Manri-dong, Sodaemun ward, Seoul, recent reports from Seoul said, had tried her hardest to earn a living but in vain, and on August 22 last, she, unable to live any longer, burned herself to death by pouring gasolene all over her body cursing the rotten south Korean society.

Earlier, on June 26, Kim In Ja, a woman residing in Taesul subcounty, Ryesan county, South Chungchong Province, killed herself and her three children unable to stay hunger, and another woman named Shin Dok Sun in Tong subcounty, Hwasun county, South Cholla Province, also killed herself and her son and daughter on May 31, hating bitterly the south Korean society, according to reports from south Korea.

Such shocking tragedies which occur one after another in south Korea show that the women are now in the depths of misery due to the misrule and maltreatment by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Today in south Korea women are denied even the elementary political rights. This can be clearly seen from a mere fact that there is not a representative of working women in the south Korean puppet government organs and that they have not a political organization to champion their rights and interests. Little wonder that even a reptile publication in south Korea wrote: "The women in south Korea have so far lived not with any right but in the absence of right."

The south Korean women are not only totally denied the political rights but also the overwhelming majority of them are jobless and go hungry.

Even according to the data released by the south Korean puppet clique, some 20 per cent of the able-bodied women in south Korea have jobs today and most of them are semi-unemployed rural women at that. So, if the rural women are discounted, the figures fall to only 7.7 per cent.

It is just as difficult as "plucking stars in the sky" for women to find jobs in south Korea called a "kingdom of unemployment," where the economy has gone totally bankrupt owing to the colonial enslavement policy pursued by U.S. imperialism and the streets are flooded with millions of job-hunting young and middle-aged men.

Even in case of a small number of women who are lucky enough to have job, they are subjected to the cruel double and treble exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and by the wicked entrepreneurs under their wings.

The women are forced to slave, like men, 12-16 hours a day and bus conductresses, 19-20 hours, but get starvation wages or less than a half of male workers' wages which hardly cover one-fourth or one-fifth of the minimum living cost, due to the colonial low-wage policy followed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to their system of wage disparity between both sexes.

Even according to the data made public by the south Korean puppet clique, the women employed in the fibre industry work for 45 per cent of male workers' wages and those "in the domain of service," 49 per cent.

It is inconceivable for the women with children to get employment in the south Korean society. Even if they succeed in getting job as daily labourers by telling a lie to employers, they have the sack in case the employers know that they have children. Even when they manage to remain in their employment, their lot is unspeakably miserable as ever. They cannot think at all of such benefits as paid maternity leave and creches.

The south Korean women also suffer the sub-human ill-treatment and humiliation at the hands of the U.S. imperialists and their minions and their human rights are trodden underfoot cruelly.

A south Korean publication gives the following account of the infringement upon the human right of a girl surnamed Kim who hired herself as a kitchenmaid to earn her living:

"Miss Kim, after hiring herself, was frequently beaten up allegedly for her slow motion. Once she was even pushed down to the foot of the staircase from the second floor on a charge of her disobedience and, at other time, her hands were struck with a washing rod and a split of firewood, her one hand on the other, on suspicion of drinking a cup of milk stealthily. She then was thrown headlong into a water tank in the kitchen and even cold water was poured over her. Miss Kim is now suffering from serious malnutrition, her fingers and toes are broken and there are ten heavy wounds in her back. She may become disabled even if she is given medical treatment."

What a cruel treatment it is! It is a medieval slavery.

The south Korean women are sold out to alien lands as slaves or plaything by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the dictates of U.S. imperialism sell a large number of south Korean women to West Germany, Japan and Latin America as lifetime slaves in order to "earn foreign currency."

In the rotten-to-the-core south Korean society where the U.S. imperialist aggressor army lords it over, "licensed and clandestine prostitution" prevails and the number of women ruining themselves to ward off imminent hunger increases year by year.

Almost every day the U.S. imperialist wolves in human skin perpetrate such hair-raising barbarities as humiliating south Korean women, shaving off their hair, stabbing them and killing them, and the south Korean women are constantly exposed to the danger of losing their lives.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught:

"It is one of the important tasks for the democratization of all aspects of life of the people in south Korea to ensure women in south Korea equal social position and rights with men." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, p. 146.)

All these misfortunes and calamities imposed on the south Korean women are a product of the colonial fascist rule enforced by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges, that have turned south Korea into a land of medieval darkness where hunger and poverty, terrorism and murder prevail.

The south Korean women who have realized this through their bitter experience in life, are fighting with vigor today against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and for the democratization of the south Korean society and for freedom and liberation.

Particularly, they, infinitely revering the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, are unfolding the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to hasten the day of reunification when they enjoy a happy life in the warm bosom of the Leader like the women in the northern half of the DPRK.

South Korean women will surely realize their cherished desire through struggle.

Li Chol

Second Meeting of the Preliminary Talks between Delegates of North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Held

The second meeting of the preliminary talks between the delegates of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations was held in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on September 29.

At the first meeting the side of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to have the second meeting on September 22. But the south Korean Red Cross side, as it had not made full preparation for that, repeatedly suggested to have it on September 29. As a result, the second meeting opened on that day, 9 days after the first meeting.

During the recess the direct telephone circuit linking both sides went into operation in the joint security area in Panmunjom as proposed by our side and agreed upon between the two sides at the first meeting of the preliminary talks and the permanent telephone liaison offices of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations started their work in Panmunjom.

Many newsmen from our side and south Korea and from various countries came to Panmunjom to cover the meeting as at the time of the first meeting.

At 11 a.m. sharp the delegates of both sides entered the conference room and exchanged greetings, shaking hands with warm compatriotic sentiments.

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, spoke at the meeting in congratulation of the opening of the direct telephone line between the north and south.

Then both sides entered into the discussion of problems.

After the meeting, the spokesman of the delegation of our side held a news conference with many newsmen from our side and south Korea and foreign correspondents and introduced them what had been discussed at the meeting.

According to the statement of the spokesman of the delegation of our side, the south Korean Red Cross side came out again at the meeting with the procedural matters of the preliminary talks, such as the number of suite members and their seats, the record of talks and its confirmation, the way of speaking and the question whether the talks should be open ones or not.

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, said that in the light of the ardent desire of the entire north and south Korean people, the procedural matters of the preliminary talks were the secondary ones, but he would make clear once again the stand of our side since the south Korean side brought them forth again, and he brought home to the south Korean side the stand of our side concerning the procedural matters of the preliminary talks.

As to the procedural matters of the preliminary talks, the two sides agreed at the meeting upon that the number of the suite members of the delegations at the preliminary talks should be decided by both sides respectively as they deem necessary for ensuring the meeting, that the heads of the delegations should be the speakers at the talks in principle, but members of the delegations also may speak, if need be, that as for the question whether the talks were to be open ones or not, reporters should be allowed to take pictures in a limited time and when the formal discussion starts they should cover it quietly outside the conference room so that the talks may be held in an orderly, civil and solemn atmosphere and the reporters should be let listen to the spot speeches in the newsmen's rest rooms for providing them with conveniences in their press activities.

It was agreed upon that the date and time of the next meeting may be decided at the end of each meeting or through the direct telephone line and the business-like links between the two sides can always be made by direct telephone line in Panmunjom as now and in case of delivery of documents both sides shall inform each other by telephone in advance and officials of both sides shall meet in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and convey them.

Then the meeting discussed the order of the questions to be discussed at the preliminary talks for the full-dress talks and an agreement was reached upon discussing at the preliminary talks the venue of the full-dress talks, the date of their opening, agenda, the members of the delegations to the full-dress talks and procedural matters of the full-dress talks as proposed by our side.

At the meeting our side said that in order to alleviate the sufferings of the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and south as early as possible, it is necessary to reach an agreement on the questions of the venue of the full-dress talks, date and agenda of the talks and other questions the solution of which is the basic task of the preliminary talks and requested the south Korean side to put forth its proposal.

Then the meeting went over to the discussion of the question of the venue of the full-dress talks.

As to the venue of the full-dress talks, our side had already suggested at the first meeting of the preliminary talks that Panmunjom is most suitable for the site of the full-dress talks.

But, on September 29, the south Korean Red Cross side proposed to hold the full-dress talks in Pyongyang and Seoul alternatively.

Welcoming the proposal of the south Korean Red Cross side for holding the full-dress talks in Pyongyang and Seoul alternatively, Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, said that our side wanted to invite the south Korean Red Cross side and have the talks in Pyongyang and itself wanted to go to Seoul, but he explained that both sides would experience many inconveniences, if the talks were held alternatively in Pyongyang and Seoul.

And he proposed to hold the talks for the present at Panmunjom where such conditions for the talks as the means of travel and communications are available to both sides now, and move the venue to Pyongyang and Seoul as soon as these conditions are created there gradually.

As for Panmunjom, he stressed, it is convenient to both sides in travel and communications which are the indispensable necessities for the successful progress of the talks and particularly the messengers of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations had contacts here already five times and the preliminary talks opened here, establishing a fine precedent for the north-south contact.

At the meeting the south Korean Red Cross side, however, did not give any affirmative answer to this and asked for a 30 minute recess and proposed to work out first communique on the agreed points and reach an agreement on it at the meeting.

Before entering the recess, Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, suggested the question of the names of the two delegations and the question of joint rest of the two sides.

But the south Korean side failed to give answers to our just proposal for calling the two Red Cross organizations by their inherent names as they were registered in the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies and writing their names according to this and to the compatriotic proposal of our side for arranging the rest room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission as the joint rest room of the two delegations for taking the rest jointly.

After a thirty-minute recess, an agreement was reached on the text of communique worked out by the two sides.

At the previous first meeting, the two sides had agreed on jointly reporting the contents of the agreement reached at the talks. But at the meeting of September 29, the south Korean Red Cross side denied the question of joint information of the contents of agreement. So it was decided to discuss this question later.

The chief delegate of the south Korean side, failing to give a clear answer to the just proposal of our side for holding the full-dress talks at Panmunjom, proposed the adjournment of the day's meeting, suggesting the deferment of this matter.

And he proposed to hold the next meeting on October 6, the 7th day after the second meeting.

Our side proposed to resume the meeting on September 30 in view of the desire of the entire north and south Korean people for the promotion of the talks. But, no agreement was reached on this matter as the south Korean side again came out with the proposal for reaching an agreement on it through the phone liaison. On that day the delegation of our side ensured the successful progress of the talks by approaching the discussion of the questions with sincerity from beginning to end out of the desire to lessen at an early date the sufferings of the separated families, relatives and friends in the north and south.

The second meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations was held at Panmunjom on September 29

Joint Communique

on Visit of Parliamentary Delegation of Republic of Colombia to the DPRK Released

A joint communique was issued on September 24 in Pyongyang in connection with the fact that the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Colombia headed by Gilberto Zapata Isaza, First Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Colombia, paid an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from September 5 to 22, 1971, at the invitation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The joint communique pointed out:

During the delegation's visit, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the members of the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Colombia and had a friendly conversation with them.

During its visit, a number of contacts and talks took place between responsible cadres of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Colombia.

At the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the problem of further developing the friendly relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Colombia and other problems of common concern, and a complete unanimity of views was reached on all problems.

According to the joint communique, the Colombian side warmly congratulated the heroic Korean people on having converted their country into a socialist industrial state in a short period of time under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, by splendidly embodying his great *Juche* idea in all fields.

The Colombian side vehemently condemned the U.S. imperialists for reinforcing the south Korean puppet armed forces, speeding up their modernization and stepping up new war provocation manoeuvres against the DPRK behind the smokescreen of the conspiratorial plot of "reduction of U.S. army" occupying south Korea and for inveigling even the revived Japanese militarist forces in their manoeuvres.

The Colombian side strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists immediately withdraw from south Korea, taking along their aggressor troops and all lethal weapons, held that the question of Korea's reunification should be solved independently by the Korean people themselves peacefully on a democratic basis free from any outside interference, rejecting the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea, as it rejects any foreign occupation of its own country, and fully supported the 8-point national salvation programme reclarified at the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and warmly hailed the opening of the talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations, regarding it as a victory of the consistent policy of the Government of the DPRK for the independent, peaceful reunification.

In the joint communique, the Korean side expressed active support and firm solidarity for the Colombian people in the just struggle against the imperialist domination and predatory policy, for the defence of national independence and sovereignty and for the attainment of freedom and democracy, the prosperity of the country and social progress.

The joint communique pointed out that the Korean side highly appreciated the fact that during the Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors the people of broad sections and progressive personages of Colombia expressed militant solidarity for the righteous struggle of the Korean people and conducted brisk activities in defence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the only state of the Korean people, resolutely denouncing the criminal war of aggression and brutal atrocities which the U.S. imperialists committed in Korea, abusing the flag of the United Nations, and waging a resolute struggle demanding that the Colombian youths be not taken away as cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism.

The joint communique stated that the two sides expressed full support and firm solidarity for the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples in the heroic struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, for the struggle of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan, an inseparable part of their sacred territory, and attain the territorial integrity of the country, for the struggle of the Cuban people who are building socialism successfully, smashing the aggressive and subversive machinations of U.S. imperialism, for the struggle of the Chilean people to frustrate the subversive intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the domestic reactionary forces and translate into practice the programme of the government of popular unity, for the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle of the Latin-American people, for the struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples against U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors, for the struggle of the African people against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom, liberation and the consolidation of national independence, for the struggle of the working classes of the capitalist countries against the capital's exploitation and oppression and for the struggle of the peoples of all countries against the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and for peace and security of the world.

The joint communique further said:

The two sides, considering that the development of the friendly relations between Korea and Colombia fully accords with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of peace, expressed their firm stand of establishing state, economic and cultural relations between the two countries based on the principle of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and of making every possible effort to strenghen and develop these relations.

During the visit, His Excellency Gilberto Zapata Isaza conveyed to Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, a letter of His Excellency Gilberto Salazar Ramirez, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Colombia, inviting a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to visit Colombia in the near future.

This invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Friendship Visits

★ A delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Kurt Wunshe, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Justice of the GDR, arrived in Pyongyang on September 21 by air.

★ An economic planning delegation of the government of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by E.A. Mulokozi, Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Planning of the URT, arrived in Pyongyang on September 21 by air for a visit to our country.

★ Senior Colonel of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic Mernert Werner, Plenipotentiary of the Army Friendship Sports Committee of Socialist Countries, arrived in Pyongyang on September 21 by air to attend the judo championships of the armies of socialist countries to be held in our country.

The judo team of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic headed by Lieutenant Colonel Zens Hermann, the judo team of the Soviet Army headed by Colonel Vasili Trofimovich Vosenko, the judo team of the Czechoslovak army headed by Lieutenant Colonel Emil Marcinek and the judo team of the Mongolian People's Army headed by Major G. Makhbariad also arrived in Pyongyang that day.

★ A delegation of the Japan Sports Association headed by Kyuta Yamaguchi, Director of the Japan Sports Association and Professor and Dean of the Sports Department of the Tokai University, came to Pyongyang on September 21 by plane for a visit to our country.

★ The Colombian parliamentary delegation headed by Gilberto Zapata Isaza, First Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Colombia, which had been visiting our country, left Pyongyang on September 22 by plane.

★ The Japan-Korea people's friendship delegation with Isamu Akamatsu, Vice-Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party and Member of the Lower House, as its head and Tadato Miyamoto, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, as its deputy head left Pyongyang on September 22 by air after visiting our country.

★ The Romanian agricultural delegation headed by Ion Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Alimentary Industry, Silviculture and Water Control of Romania, which had been on a visit to our country, left Pyongyang on September 22 by plane.

★ The study group for protecting health of mothers and children of Viet Nam headed by Tran Thain Quang, Vice-Chairman of the Viet Nam Central Children's Health Committee, which had been visiting our country, left Pyongyang on September 22 by train.

★ The Vietnamese journalists' delegation headed by Nguyen Khac Bao, Chief of the Propaganda Section for the South of Radio Hanoi of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, which had been on a visit to our country, left Pyongyang on September 22 by train.

★ The Tanzanian journalists' delegation headed by Felix John Caija, Vice-Editor of **Standard**, organ of the government of Tanzania, left Pyongyang on September 22 by air after visiting our country.

★ The delegation of the South African National Congress headed by Comrade Alfred Nzo, General Secretary of the South African National Congress, left Pyongyang on September 25 by air after visting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Warm Congratulations to Guinean People on 13th Anniversary of Independence

October 2 is the 13th anniversary of independence the Guinean people won by throwing off the shackles of the 60-odd-year long French imperialist colonial rule.

On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of independence of Guinea, the auspicious holiday of the Guinean people, the Korean people extend warm congratulations and firm solidarity to the people of this country.

For the past 13 years since independence the Guinean people under the leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure have vigorously fought to defend the country's independence and sovereignty and build up a new life, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, and have scored many successes in their struggle.

In Guinea the companies, banks, factories and farms owned by the foreign monopolies were nationalized, a state bank was established and the national currency was issued.

The Guinean people are further consolidating the economic foundations of the country by waging dynamically the creative labour struggle under the slogan "Let's build an independent national economy with our own manpower and resources!"

In Guinea many factories and enterprises are now under construction, and the agricultural production steadily increases as a result of expansion of the arable land, introduction of the advanced farm implements and wider spread of the irrigation network. A considerable progress is made in the fields of education and culture, too.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all these achievements the Guinean people have attained in their efforts to build a new life, and congratulate them heartily.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Imperialism is making desperate attempts to retain its former positions and regain its lost ground." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 519.)

Regarding the Republic of Guinea marching ahead along the road of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism as a thorn in the flesh, the U.S.-led imperialists are now engineering all kinds of villainous plots to strangle her by hook or by crook.

The imperialists led by U.S. imperialism have banded together their mercenaries and the reactionary elements expelled from Guinea and armed them with modern weapons and accoutrements in the bases for the mercenary troops they set up in the areas adjoining the boundaries of Guinea, and they persist in the insidious manoeuvres of aggression and subversion against Guinea, employing every possible means and methods.

With no villainous aggressive schemes, however, can the U.S.-led imperialists and their lackeys stifle the Guinean revolution.

The Guinean people who have been awakened in the course of the protracted arduous struggle are united around the present government of the Republic of Guinea and are heightening the revolutionary vigilance against the manoeuvres stepped up by the enemy. The Guinean government has taken a series of measures to reinforce the army and militia and intensify the education of the people and armymen in bitter enmity against the enemy and anti-imperialist patriotism, thus making firm preparations to defend the revolutionary gains.

The Korean people resolutely condemn all manner of manoeuvrings of the enemy against the Republic of Guinea and actively support the Guinean people in their just struggle against imperialism.

The Guinean people express positive support to the Korean people in their struggle for driving out U.S. imperialism from south Korea and reunifying the fatherland independently.

Our people treasure very much the relations of friendship and cooperation which have been formed between the peoples of Korea and Guinea through the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle, and will, in the future, too, exert every effort to strengthen them still more.

The Korean people heartily wish the Guinean people greater successes in their future struggle for developing the country independently and building a new life.

Heroic October Popular Uprising That Broke Out against U.S. Imperialist Occupationists

Twenty-five years have elapsed since the October popular uprising in south Korea.

The October popular uprising in 1946 was an eruption of the hatred and wrath of the patriotic people of all strata in south Korea including the working class against the tyrannical colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and was a just resistance struggle for the democratic transformation of society and the country's reunification and independence.

The U.S. imperialists crept into south Korea under the cloak of "liberator" after August 15, 1945. From the first day of their occupation of south Korea, they openly pursued the policy of colonial enslavement revealing their true colour as the aggressor.

In south Korea the U.S. imperialists established ferocious military administration, dissolved by force the people's committees set up on the revolutionary initiative of the people, harshly suppressed the patriotic, democratic political parties and social organizations and whipped together reactionary forces in a desperate effort to build up the foothold of their colonial rule.

The scoundrels looted more than 80 per cent of south Korea's total property under the pretext of "enemy property" and destroyed the national economy.

Owing to such policy of colonial enslavement followed by the U.S. imperialists, south Korea turned into a land of darkness ridden with terrorism and murder and the people suffered from hunger, in the absence of political rights.

All the consequences caused by the colonial military administration of U.S. imperialism evoked serious discontent and indignation among the south Korean people and aroused them to the struggle.

Moreover, the brilliant achievements made in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic reforms carried out in the northern half of the Republic under the wise guidance of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung inspired the south Korean people vigorously to the struggle against the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and for the rights to existence and democracy and the country's reunification and independence.

The revolutionary struggle of the masses was further expanded from the latter half of 1946 when U.S. imperialist fascist repression was intensified and entering September it developed into a political general strike of the south Korean workers and in October it went over to an all-people uprising.

On October 1 in Taegu armed policemen fired at the citizens who put up the demand "Give us rice," and there were casualties. Infuriated at this, tens of thousands of Taegu citizens staged a political demonstration, assaulted the police station and finished off wicked reactionaries.

The news of Taegu citizens' riot spread instantly and the flames of struggle flared up fiercely in all parts of south Korea.

Everywhere, the masses of the participants in the uprising, raising high the slogans "We oppose the U.S. rule," "Transfer power to the people's committees!" "Land to the peasants who till it!" and "Enforce democratic reforms as in north Korea!" raided and wrecked police stations and substations, county offices and sub-county offices—the bases of local reactionaries—and did away with reactionaries.

Flurried by this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors proclaimed "martial law" and perpetrated sanguinary suppression against the people through the mobilization of planes, tanks, tens of thousands of U.S. imperialist aggression troops armed with machineguns, puppet police forces and terrorist groups.

The October popular uprising participated in by more than 2,300,000 people lasted two months even in the teeth of bloody suppression by the enemy and dealt a heavy blow at the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

The October popular uprising demonstrated the indomitable fighting spirit and revolutionary stamina of the working class and people in south Korea. Through their bloody resistance struggle, the south Korean people proclaimed to the world that they oppose stoutly the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and resolutely demand the independent reunification of the country and the democratization of south Korean society.

Even today when 25 years have passed since the October popular uprising, the pressing demand of the south Korean people has not yet been satisfied and things are getting more serious.

The U.S. imperialists, occupying south Korea for more than a quarter of a century, are maintaining the most reactionary military fascist rule and have converted south Korea into their complete colony, into their military base, into a living hell under the sway of famine, poverty, terrorism and murder.

The south Korean people, deprived of even elementary democratic freedom and the right to existence, are in rags and going hungry due to double and treble oppression and exploitation and suffer unbearable national insult and calamities imposed upon them by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Today when their policy of aggression and war has failed in Asia, the U.S. imperialists persist in their frantic scheme to provoke a new war while bringing the revived Japanese militarists into south Korea in real earnest according to the notorious "Nixon doctrine" designed to "make Asians fight Asians."

Thus, south Korea has virtually been reduced to the dual colony of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists and a new misfortune is befalling the people.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the dual lackeys of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, are now executing the policy of aggression and war of their masters more faithfully than any other puppets and cruelly suppressing at the point of the bayonet the struggle of the south Korean people for democratic freedom, the right to existence and the country's reunification.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people and where oppressors intensify their tyranny, the people's struggle against it always becomes more organized and tenacious." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," p. 95.)

The south Korean people are fighting more stubbornly against the tyrannical colonial fascist rule and the war policy of the enemy and for the democratization of society and the country's reunification.

In the midst of the sanguinary struggle against the enemy, the south Korean revolutionaries realized the valuable truth of revolutionary struggle that the ferocious enemy can be defeated only with an organized force and founded the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party—the political general staff of the south Korean revolution—representing the interests of the broad popular masses including workers and peasants.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification with the *Juche* idea of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sole guiding idea is constantly expanding and strengthening the revolutionary forces and energetically developing the mass struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, upholding the strategic and tactical line of the south Korean revolution and the country's reunification set forth by the respected and beloved Leader.

Today the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are more dynamically unfolding the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-Pak Jung Hi struggle in towns and villages, in prisons or at "courts" even under the rigorous fascist repression of the enemy, burning with the feelings of unbounded trust in and immense loyalty to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom they always revere from the bottom of their hearts.

The struggle against the puppet presidential "elections" and the puppet national assembly "elections" held respectively in April and May last, the anti-U.S. struggle of the people in the Pyongtaek area of Kyonggi Province in July, the struggle against the south Korean tour of Sato, the boss of the Japanese militarists, and his followers, the recent successive mass riots of the Kwangju people in Kyonggi Province and the armed mutiny of the puppet air force men and the active struggle of workers, peasants, fishermen, petty merchants, professors, medical workers and youth and students—all this bespeaks that the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people is becoming more organized and striking deep roots among the workers and peasants, the main force of the revolution, and is being unfolded vigorously among broader sections of the masses of all strata.

Developments show that with no suppression whatever can the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen Pak Jung Hi clique break the fighting spirit of the people.

Through the October popular uprising, the April popular uprising in 1960 and many other bloody struggles, the south Korean people have realized more deeply that they can win freedom and liberation only when they thoroughly beat down the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their servitors by staging an all-people resistance struggle under the guidance of the Marxist-Leninist Party, the vanguard of the working class.

The south Korean people will put up an unremitting mass struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the democratization of society and develop this struggle into a decisive struggle for winning power and surely attain the victory of the south Korean revolution, and they will accomplish without fail the cause of the country's independent, peaceful reunification joining their strength with the socialist forces in the northern half of the Republic.

Ri Jip

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